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BY AUTHORITY.

PUBLIC ACTS OF THE THIRTY-THIRD CONGRESS

OF THE UNITED STATES,

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS A Consular Convention between the United States of America and His Majesty the Emperor of the French, was concluded and signed in this city, by their respective plenipotentiaries, on the thirty-third day of February last, which Convention as amended by the Senate of the United States, and being in the English and French languages, is word for word, as follows:

Consular Convention between the United States of America and His Majesty the Emperor of the French.

The President of the United States of America, and His Majesty the Emperor of the French, being equally desirous to strengthen the bonds of friendship between the two nations, and to give a new and more ample development to their commercial intercourse, deem it expedient, for the accomplishment of that purpose, to conclude a special convention which shall determine, in a precise and reciprocal manner, the rights, privileges, and duties of the consuls of the two countries.

Accordingly they have named—

The President of the United States:

The Honorable Edward Everett, Secretary of State of the United States;

His Majesty the Emperor of the French:

The Count de Sartiges, Commander of the Imperial Order of the Legion of Honor, &c., &c., His Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary at Washington;

Who, after communicating to each other their full powers, found in good and due form, have agreed upon the following articles:

ARTICLE I.—The consuls general, consuls, and vice-consuls, or consular agents of the United States and France, shall be reciprocally received and recognized, on the presentation of their commissions, in the form established in their respective countries. The necessary exequatur for the consuls of the United States shall be furnished to them without charge, and on the exhibition of this exequatur, they shall be admitted at once, and without difficulty, by the territorial authorities, federal or State, judicial or executive, of the ports, cities, places, or their residence and district, to the enjoyment of the prerogative reciprocally granted. The government that furnishes the exequatur reserves the right to withdraw it on a statement of the reasons for which it has thought proper to do so.

ARTICLE II.—The consuls general, consuls, vice-consuls, or consular agents of the United States and France, shall enjoy in the two countries the privileges usually accorded to their offices, such as personal immunity, except in the case of crime, exemption from military service, from service in the militia or the national guard, and other duties of the same nature; and from all direct and personal taxation, whether federal, State, or municipal. If, however, the said consuls general, consuls, vice-consuls, or consular agents, are in the country in which they reside if they are, or become, owners of property there, or engage in commerce, they shall be subject to the same taxes and imposts, and with the reservation of the treatment granted to consuls of the United States, shall be subject to the same duties of the country who are owners of property, or merchants.

They may place on the outer door of their offices, or of their dwelling-houses, the arms of their nation, with an inscription in these words: "Consul of the United States" or "Consul of France"; and they shall be allowed to hoist the flag of their country thereon.

They shall never be compelled to appear as witnesses before the courts. When any declaration for judicial purposes, or deposition, is to be received from them in the administration of justice, they shall be invited, in writing, to appear in court, and if unable to do so, their testimony shall be requested in writing, or be taken orally at their dwellings.

Consular pupils shall enjoy the same personal privileges and immunities as consuls general, consuls, vice-consuls, or consular agents.

In case of death, indisposition, or absence of the latter, the chancellors, secretaries, and consular pupils shall be authorized to be admitted to discharge *ad interim* the duties of their respective posts; and shall enjoy whilst so acting, the prerogatives granted to the incumbents.

ARTICLE III.—The consular offices and dwellings shall be inviolable. The local authorities shall not invade them, or search them, or in any case shall they examine or seize the papers their deposited. In no case shall those offices or dwellings be used as places of asylum.

ARTICLE IV.—The consuls general, consuls, vice-consuls, or consular agents, of both countries, shall have the right to complain to the authorities of the respective governments, whether federal or local, judicial or executive, through the extent of their consular district, of any infraction of the treaties or conventions existing between the United States and France, or for the purpose of protecting informally the rights and interests of their countrymen, especially in case of absence. Should there be no diplomatic agent of their nation, they shall be authorized, in case of need, to have recourse to the general or federal government of the country in which they exercise their functions.

ARTICLE V.—The respective consuls general, and consuls, shall be free to establish, in such parts of their districts as they may see fit, vice-consuls, or consular agents, who may be taken indiscriminately from among Americans of the United States, Frenchmen, or citizens of other countries. These agents, whose nomination it is understood, shall be submitted to the approval of the respective governments, shall be provided with a certificate given to them by the consul by whom they are named, and under whose orders they are to act.

ARTICLE VI.—The consuls general, consuls, vice-consuls, or consular agents, shall have the right of taking up in their offices or bureaux, at the domicile of the parties concerned, or on board ship, the declarations of captains, crews, passengers, merchants, or citizens of their country, and of executing there, all requisite papers.

The respective consuls general, consuls, vice-consuls, or consular agents, shall have the right, also, to receive, at their offices, or bureaux, conformably to the laws and regulations of their country, all acts of agreement executed between the citizens of their own country and [the] citi-

zens or inhabitants of the country in which they reside, and even all such acts between the latter, provided that these acts relate to property situated, or to business to be transacted, in the territory of the nation to which the consul or the agent before whom they are executed may belong.

Copies of such papers, duly authenticated by the consuls general, consuls, vice-consuls, or consular agents, and sealed with the official seal of their consulate or consular agency, shall be admitted in courts of justice throughout the United States and France, in like manner as the originals.

ARTICLE VII.—In all the States of the Union, whose existing laws permit it, so long and to the same extent as the said laws shall remain in force, Frenchmen shall enjoy the right of possessing personal and real property by the same title and in the same manner as the citizens of the United States. They shall be free to dispose of it as they may please, either gratuitously or for value received, by donation, testament, or otherwise, just as those citizens themselves; and in no case shall they be subjected to taxes on transfer, inheritance, or any others different from those paid by the latter, or to taxes which shall not be equally imposed.

As to the States of the Union, by whose existing laws aliens are not permitted to hold real estate, the President engages to recommend to the Senate of the United States, as may be necessary for the purpose of conferring this right.

In like manner, but with the reservation of the superior right of establishing reciprocity in regard to possession and inheritance, the government of France engages to recommend to the Senate of the United States, the same rights within its territory in respect to real and personal property, and to inheritance, as are enjoyed there by its own citizens.

ARTICLE VIII.—The respective consuls general, consuls, vice-consuls, or consular agents, shall have exclusive charge of the internal order of the merchant vessels of their nation, and shall also take cognizance of differences which may arise, either at sea or in port, between the captain, officers, and crews, without exception of nationality, in reference to the adjustment of wages and the execution of contracts. The local authorities shall not, on any pretext, interfere in these differences, but shall lend forcible aid to the consuls, when they may ask it, to arrest and detain all persons, or to seize the vessels, of whom they may deem it necessary to confine.

Those persons shall be arrested at the sole request of the consuls, addressed in writing to the local authority, and supported by an official exequatur from the respective governments, dated in the act of Congress of May 4, 1820.

That is to say, indiscriminately to any of the federal, State, or municipal authorities; and the consuls of the United States in France, shall apply to any of the competent authorities and make a request in writing for the purpose of reporting it by an exhibition of the registers of the vessel and list of the crew, or by other official documents, to show that the men whom they claim belonged to said crew. Upon such request, alone, and without the need of the exequatur, the competent authorities shall be bound to comply with the request, and to keep in the prisons of the country where the demand is made, either at the time of their shipping or of their arrival in the port, shall be given up to them. All aid and protection shall be furnished to the consuls, for the purpose of recovering the deserters, who shall even be put and kept in the prisons of the country at the request and at the expense of the consuls until these agents may find an opportunity of sending them away. If, however, the competent authorities should refuse to comply with the request, the consuls shall be authorized to send three months, counting from the day of the arrest, the deserters shall be set at liberty, and shall not be arrested for the same cause.

ARTICLE IX.—The respective consuls general, consuls, vice-consuls, or consular agents, shall receive the declarations, protests, and reports of all captains of vessels of their nation in reference to injuries experienced at sea; they shall examine and take note of the stowage; and when there are no stipulations to the contrary between the parties, they shall be charged with the repairs. If any inhabitants of the country in which the consuls reside, or citizens of a third nation, are interested in the matter, and the parties cannot agree, the competent local authority shall decide.

ARTICLE X.—In the event of the wreck upon the coasts of France, and of French vessels wrecked upon the coasts of the United States, shall be respectively directed by the consuls general, consuls, vice-consuls, or consular agents, of the United States and France, and the consuls general, consuls, vice-consuls, or consular agents, of the United States, and until their arrival by the respective consular agents, wherever an agency exists. In the places and ports where an agency does not exist, the consuls general, consuls, vice-consuls, or consular agents, of the United States, in whose district the wreck may have occurred, and who shall be immediately informed of the occurrence, shall take all necessary measures for the protection of persons and the preservation of property.

The local authorities shall not otherwise interfere than for the maintenance of order, the protection of the interest of the salvors if they do not belong to the crews that have been wrecked, and to carry into effect the arrangements made for the entry and exportation of the merchandise saved.

It is understood that such merchandise shall not be subjected to any custom-house duty if it is to be reexported, and if it is entered for consumption, a diminution of such duty shall be allowed in conformity with the regulations of the respective countries.

ARTICLE XII.—The respective consuls general, consuls, vice-consuls, or consular agents, as well as their consular pupils, chancellors, and secretaries, shall enjoy in the two countries all the other privileges, exemptions, and immunities which may at any future time be granted to the agents of the same rank of the most favored nation.

ARTICLE XIII.—The present convention shall remain in force for the term of ten years from the day of the exchange of the ratifications, which shall be made in conformity with the respective constitutions of the two countries, and exchanged at Washington within the period of six months, or sooner, if possible. In case neither party gives notice twelve months before the expiration of the said period of ten years, of its intention not to renew this convention, it shall remain in force a year longer, and so on from year to year, until the expiration of a year from the day on which one of the parties shall give notice to the other.

In testimony whereof, the respective plenipotentiaries have signed this convention, and hereunto have affixed their respective seals.

Done at the city of Washington, the twenty-third day of February, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three.

EDWARD EVERETT, Secy. of State.

SARTIGES.

And whereas the said Convention, as amended, has been duly ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifications of the same were exchanged at Washington, the eleventh day of March, 1855, L. MARCY, Secretary of State of the United States, and the Count de Sartiges, Commander of the Imperial Order of the Legion of Honor, &c., &c., and Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of His Majesty the Emperor of the French, to the Government of the United States, on the part of their respective Governments:

Now, therefore, be it known that I, FRANKLIN PIERCE, President of the United States of America, have caused the said Convention to be made public, to the end that the same, and every clause and article thereof, may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and the citizens thereof.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington this twelfth day of August, in the year of our Lord [1855] one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, and of the Independence of the United States the seventy-eighth.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

By the President: W. L. MARCY, Secretary of State.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS a treaty between the United States of America and the Mexican Republic was concluded and signed at the City of Mexico on the thirtieth day of December, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three; which treaty, as amended by the Senate of the United States, and being in the English and Spanish languages, is word for word as follows:

IN THE NAME OF ALMIGHTY GOD:

The Republic of Mexico and the United States of America, desiring to remove every cause of disagreement which might interfere in any manner with the better friendship and intercourse between the two countries, and especially in respect to the true line which should be established, when, notwithstanding what was covenanted in the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo in the year 1848, opposite interpretations have been urged, which might give occasion to questions of serious moment, to avoid these, and to strengthen and more firmly maintain the peace which happily prevails between the two republics, the President of the United States has for this purpose, appointed James Gadsden, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the United States, near the Mexican Government, and the President of Mexico has appointed as Plenipotentiary *ad hoc* his excellency Don Manuel Diez de Bonilla, cavalier grand cross of the national and distinguished order of Guadalupe, and Secretary of State of the office of Foreign Relations, and Don Jose Salazar Yiarregui and General Mariano Monterde as scientific commissioners, invested with full powers for this negotiation, who having communicated their respective full powers, and finding them in due and proper form, have agreed upon the articles following:

ARTICLE I. The Mexican Republic agrees to designate the following as her true limits with the United States for the future: retaining the same dividing line between the two California as already defined and established, according to the 5th article of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, the limits between the two republics shall be as follows: Beginning in the Gulf of Mexico, three leagues from the coast, a line shall be drawn to the north, parallel to the parallel of 31 deg. 20 min. north latitude; thence due west one hundred miles; thence a line shall be drawn to the north, parallel to the parallel of 31 deg. 20 min. north latitude; thence along the said parallel of 31 deg. 20 min. to the 111th meridian of longitude west of Greenwich; thence in a straight line to a point on the Colorado River twenty miles from the mouth of the Gila and Colorado Rivers; thence up the middle of the said river Colorado until it intersects the present line between the United States and Mexico.

For the performance of this portion of the treaty, each of the two governments shall nominate one commissioner, to the end that by common consent the two so nominated, having met in the city of Paso del Norte, three months after the exchange of the ratifications of this treaty, may proceed to survey and mark out upon the land the dividing line stipulated by this article, where it shall not have already been surveyed and established by the mixed commission, according to the treaty of Guadalupe, keeping a journal and making proper plans of their operations. For this purpose, if they should deem it necessary, the contracting parties shall be at liberty each to unite to its respective commissioner, scientific or other assistants, such as astronomers and surveyors, whose concurrence shall not be considered necessary for the settlement and ratification of the true line of division between the two Republics; that line shall be alone established upon which the commissioners may fix, their consent in this particular being decisive. The survey shall be made in the treaty, without necessity of ulterior ratification or approval, and without room for interpretation of any kind by either the parties contracting.

The dividing line thus established shall, in all time, be faithfully respected by the two governments, without any variation therein, unless the express and free consent of the two, given in conformity to the principles of the law of nations, and in accordance with the constitution of each country respectively.

In consequence, the stipulation in the 5th article of the treaty of Guadalupe upon the boundary line therein described is no longer of any force, wherein it may conflict with that here established, the said line being considered annulled and abolished wherever it may not coincide with the present line, and in the same manner remaining in full force where in accordance with the same.

ARTICLE II. The government of Mexico hereby releases the United States from all liability on account of the obligations contracted in the eleventh article of the treaty of Guadalupe, and the said article and thirty-third article of the treaty of amity, commerce, and navigation between the United States of America and the United Mexican States concluded at Mexico, on the fifth day of February, 1848, are hereby abrogated.

ARTICLE III. In consideration of the foregoing stipulations, the Government of the United States agrees to pay to the government of Mexico, in the city of New York, the sum of ten millions of dollars, of which seven millions shall be paid immediately upon the exchange of the ratifications of this treaty, and the remaining three millions as soon as the boundary line shall be surveyed, marked, and established.

ARTICLE IV. The provisions of the 6th and 7th articles of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo having been rendered nugatory, for the most part, by the cessation of territory granted in the first article of this treaty, the said articles are hereby abrogated and annulled, and the provisions as

hereto expressed substituted therefor. The vessels, and citizens of the United States shall, in all time, have free and uninterrupted passage through the Gulf of the said straits, and the possessions situated north of the boundary line of the two countries. It being understood that this passage is to be by navigating the Gulf of California and the river Colorado, and not by land, without express consent of the Mexican government; and precisely the same provisions, stipulations, and restrictions, in all respects are hereby agreed upon and adopted, and shall be scrupulously observed and enforced by the two contracting governments in reference to the Rio Colorado, so far and for such distance as the middle of that river is made their common boundary line by the first article of this treaty.

The several provisions, stipulations, and restrictions contained in the 7th article of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo shall remain in force only so far as regards the Rio Bravo del Norte, below the initial of the said boundary provided in the first article of this treaty; that is to say, below the intersection of the 31 deg. 47 min. 30 sec. parallel of latitude, with the boundary line here made the common boundary between the two Republics, and above the said intersection, according to the fifth article of the treaty of Guadalupe.

ARTICLE V.—All the provisions of the eighth and ninth, sixteenth and seventeenth articles of the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, shall apply to the territory ceded by the Mexican Republic in the first article of the present treaty, and to all the rights of persons and property, both civil and ecclesiastical, within the same, as fully and as effectually, as if the said articles were here made applicable to the territory.

ARTICLE VI.—No grants of land within the territory ceded by the first article of this treaty bearing date subsequent to the day—twenty-fifth of September—when the minister and subscriber to this treaty on the part of the United States, proposed to the Government of Mexico, terminate the question of boundary, will be considered valid or be recognized by the United States, or will any grants made previously be respected or be considered as obligatory which have been made on the part of the Mexican Republic in the archives of Mexico.

ARTICLE VII.—Should there at any future period (which God forbid) occur, any disagreement between the two nations which might lead to a rupture of their relations, and reciprocal injury, and themselves in like manner, to procure by every possible method the adjustment of every difference; and should they still in this manner not succeed, never will they proceed to a declaration of war, without having first made on the persons and property of each in article twenty-one of the treaty of Guadalupe for similar cases; which article, as well as the twenty-second, is hereby reaffirmed.

ARTICLE VIII.—The Mexican Government hereby authorizes the construction of a plank and railroad across the Isthmus of Tehuantepec, and to secure the stable benefits of said transit way to the persons and merchandise of the citizens of Mexico and the United States, it is stipulated that neither government will interpose any obstacle to the transit of persons and merchandise of both nations; and at no time shall higher charges be made on the transit of persons and property of citizens of the United States, than shall be made on the persons and property of other foreign nations, nor shall any interest in said transit way, nor in the proceeds thereof, be transferred to any foreign government.

The United States, by its agents, shall have the right to transport across the Isthmus, in so far as the transit of troops and munitions of the United States, which that government may have occasion to send from one part of its territory to another, lying on opposite sides of the continent.

The Mexican government having agreed to protect the transit of troops and munitions of the United States, which that government may have occasion to send from one part of its territory to another, lying on opposite sides of the continent.

In testimony whereof, we, the plenipotentiaries of the contracting parties, have hereunto affixed our bonds and seals at Mexico, the thirtieth (30th) day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three, in the thirty-third year of the independence of Mexico, and in the seventy-eighth of that of the United States.

JAMES GADSDEN, [L. S.]

MANUEL DIEZ DE BONILLA, [L. S.]

JOSE SALAZAR YIARREGUI, [L. S.]

And whereas the said treaty, as amended, has been duly ratified on both parts, and the respective ratifications of the same have this day been exchanged at Washington, by WILLIAM L. MARCY, Secretary of State of the United States, and the Count de Sartiges, Don JOSE N. ALMONTE, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Mexican Republic, on the part of their respective Governments:

Now, therefore, be it known that I, FRANKLIN PIERCE, President of the United States of America, have caused the said treaty to be made public, to the end that the same, and every clause and article thereof, may be observed and fulfilled with good faith by the United States and the citizens thereof.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed.

Done at the city of Washington, this thirtieth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and fifty-five, and of the Independence of the United States the seventy-eighth.

FRANKLIN PIERCE.

By the President: W. L. MARCY, Secretary of State.

Mr. John Ruford, member of the Mo. Legislature from Reynolds County, for whom the members had been wearing emblems of mourning for the last two or three weeks past, appeared in his seat last week.

They will have to undo now what they have done, and will have to convert their badges of mourning into those of joy, for the dead is alive, and has actually appeared and claimed his seat.

THE KANSAS HERALD.

FRIDAY, MARCH 9, 1855.

Doniphan is the name of a town recently laid off two miles above the mouth of Independence creek, in Kansas Territory, on the Missouri river. There is an excellent landing at the place, with a rock-bound shore. The location is eligible and beautiful. The country around is susceptible of a dense population, with a soil unsurpassed for fertility, beautiful groves of timber, and fine streams of water. Several good buildings are in the place, and others now in the course of erection. A sale of lots will take place in the Spring. Doniphan offers many inducements for the enterprising and industrious to invest their means. Among the many towns, recently laid off, Doniphan bids fair to become an important point. Persons would do well to look at the place, and satisfy themselves.

We notice that a paper is to be started soon at Platte City, Mo., to be called the "Western Genius." It is to be independent in character, and will be edited by J. W. Cox, and H. C. Cockerill.

Mr. BARCKENRIDGE.—Having declined the appointment of Minister to Spain, the President has appointed Hon. A. C. Dodge, of Iowa, to the vacant post. This is a good appointment—the very best that could have been made at the present time.

THE STATE OF OREGON.—A bill has passed the lower House of Congress authorizing the people of Oregon Territory to organize a State Government and adopt a Constitution. The bill is very liberal to the embryo State, and provides that Oregon shall be admitted into the Union on an equal footing with the original States.

A Charter has been granted by the General Assembly of Missouri for a Ferry across the Missouri at Atchinson City, with the privilege for twenty-five years. The Company will at once put on a steamboat worth four or five thousand dollars.

There are forty-eight Methodist preachers in the present Massachusetts House of Representatives, and half as many more of other denominations.

The Massachusetts Emigration Aid Society for the settlement of Kansas Territory with persons opposed to slavery is, if we may credit the Boston Advertiser, likely to prove a profitable investment for its stockholders. In an article on the subject, the Advertiser says:

"It has so made its investments, which are very considerable in amount, that its means are already enlarged on its profits and it could sell out this day to handsome advantage."

A difficulty occurred on the 5th ult., on Salt creek, Kansas Territory, between two Squatters named Thomas and McGee, relative to a claim, which resulted in the shooting of the former by the latter. The wound inflicted is not considered a dangerous one.

KANSAS HOUSE.—Keefer, at the Kansas House, is doing things up "brown." Besides keeping good Liquors and Cigars, he knows how to provide for the hungry as well as the thirsty. He intends keeping refreshments of all kinds, and is withal a clever fellow. He gave a supper the other night that would do credit to any restaurateur in the cities.

How "Mister Lincon Sucked Fayther in."

The Colonel, in his experience, tells the following good one on the Lawrence "Aid" folks:

Lawrence is a queer place. Judging from evidence, positive and circumstantial, this place is the Salt Lake City of two distinct classes of beings—one from Ohio—the other from Massachusetts, who, like the Mormons of Europe and America, while they agree precisely as to the finale of each of their numerous reforms, from the surplus of smart men in their ranks, keep up an acrimonious tongue warfare about the means, and method, to be employed to effect the grand result—but more particularly, in reference to the superior claims of aspiring Anakins to the Leadership.

It is more amusing than instructive, to observe the little knots of sharp-eyed, thin-nosed, peaked-stemmed bipeds, that are constantly gathering like spawn in a frog pond; and to listen to their verbal essays about Abolition, Maine Law, Bloomer, Spiritual Manifestations, Mesmerism, or whatever their fanaticism directs their attention to for the time being. But far surpassing all this in interest, are the eccentricities of the genuine Jonathan. I had read much about him—had witnessed the

impersonations of Dr. Valentine and Yankee Hill, and am now prepared to say that a representative of character cannot quite equal the principal.

Leaving one of the little spawn-clusters engaged in a project of getting up a bill to introduce into the first legislature, to allow women to vote, I strolled off in the direction of a small tent, (the principal accommodations were built of sod, and roofed with hay-stacks, which proved to be the "Adams" of one of those fortunate families, that owe so much of their prosperity, and felicity, to the disinterested charity of the "Aid Societies." The old housewife, with a pipe in her mouth occupied one side of a fire in front of the tent, while sitting upon an old box on the opposite side, "ensconced in a heavy surcoat, was an overgrown fourteen-year-old boy: his elbows resting upon his knees, his hands spread a la fayther towards the fire, while his eyes peered from under the brim of a felt hat into the blaze.

"Well," said I to the old lady, "how do you fancy prospects in Kansas?" Who would have thought that one little question would be able to develop so much history!

"Oh, dear me, Sus," ejaculated the old lady, "I don't know what on earth we're getting into. The dirty Emigrant Aiders fooled us up to come clean all the way out here, and leave a comfortable hum in Maine. You couldn't guess how some of their bosses lied to us. They telled my Old Man he could get a large farm for a song, and plenty of work at any price he'd have a mind to ask, and estates so cheap that we could make a fortune in three years;—the rascals; I'd trust the wicked Missourians fore I would them again. Doodleit, (that's husband), says he; Dorothea! what do you think 'bout it? Well Leonard, says I; I opinionate poor folks can do better there in Kansas than here. I'd like to git some where where estates is no so scarce as to keep a body eatin beans,—sides I want to git hold on some of them big fresh fish they tell about, that ain't chuck full of little bones to bother in eatin 'em—I allers was mortal fond of fish—so Doodleit sold the oxen and keow, and we got rid of the furniture all but the beds, which I give sister Becky to keep, in case we should ever git back (cept one we brought out with us,) and started with the Aiders and come out here. I only wish to goodness, we was back again. Oh dear! if we was only back, it duss appear to me now, that I never should want a cent in money—only to be back, and have Jonny cake to keep us alive, and jest decent clothin. I can't keep them lyin Aiders out of my mind; there is my poor boy Nathan, he has been sick with the bilious ever since we landed, and we have no place but this ere tent to—"

"Mother hold on," interrupted Nathan, "hold on mother let me tell—"

live in, continued the old lady, "and the Lord only knows when—"

"I say hold on mother," yelled Nathan; and turning to me, (you see the old woman is a little deaf—"") "Mother, hold on till I tell this gentleman how Mr. Lincon sucked Fayther in." This demonstration brought the "old woman" to, and the boy commenced his story.

"Do you know Mister Lincon?" I confessed my ignorance. "Well," said he, "you bet to know him. Every body ort to know him, for he's a dreadful mean man; and I'll tell you now how I saved Fayther. You see this Lincoln was 'bout the fust man we got acquainted arter we got here. He can talk smoother than ile, and we tuk him to be as nice and good as a man could be—"

Well, we wanted a log shanty built and this Lincon, he worked around and done sech jobs, and Fayther laid in with him to due ourn. So we got the logs there on the ground, but fore Lincon teched 'em he come and telled Fayther, that he wanted to buy a keow; and—he knew where he could git a good 'un but one of the Missourry slave fellers had 'er, and them dratted slave fellers would'n't trust the abolitioners, and if Fayther would let him have the pay for the job in advance, he would throw off fifty cents, and he could buy the keow. So Fayther he let him have the money; (here the boy's hands began gyrating rapidly half wheel like,) "but sur, he didn't git any keow; and arter Fayther pumping him 'bout the job every day; you can see them logs down there have never bin teched since they was put there. So this Mister Lincon sucked Fayther in, and we have to suffer."

As I pursued my way, I thought I could fore see greater hardships to store for poor creatures of the "Aiders," before Lincon would get the job done.